

COMING SOUTH.

Four More Large Cotton Factories
to Be Moved.

MUST COME TO THE FIELDS.

New England's Prestige in Manufacturing
Is on the Wane.

IT CANNOT COMPETE WITH US

Raw Material, Coal and Labor Are
Cheaper Here.

LOWELL'S LABOR IS UNEASY

Southern Mills Are Making More Money
Than Their Eastern Competitors—A
Chance for Atlanta.

Lowell, Mass., January 11.—The petition
of the Boot cotton mills of this city, now
before the legislature asking permission
to do business outside of the state, is a
preliminary step to the location of a plant
somewhere in the south.

The United States Cord Company, whose
buildings here were recently burned, will
probably also go south with its business,
and locate with the Whittier cotton mills
some of whose products the cord company
uses.

With the announcement that the Merri-
mac, the largest cotton manufacturing com-
pany in this city, in addition to other con-
cerns which have been mentioned, is to
have a southern plant—this makes three of
the largest establishments in the city to
join the movement and makes the fact a
surety—the labor element is inclined to be
anxious. The elements in the problem are
thus set forth by Elliott Clark, treasurer,
and Mr. A. G. Cullcock, of the Boot mills.

No Profit in the North.

"The fact is," said Mr. Clark, "that we
can no longer manufacture plain sheetings
and drill at a profit in the north. Against
\$5.50 per ton for coal in the south, we must
pay \$4 to \$4.50. The climate there is milder,
I'll here we must pay freight and broker-
age, giving them an advantage of 1 cent
per pound on the raw cotton, which by it-
self is a fair profit for a mill making coarse
yarn goods. The labor, too, costs 20 per
cent more here than it does down there.
These are some of the main reasons why
we cannot manufacture the sheeting and
drilling in the north in competition with
the south. Along with the Dwight and
Massachusetts companies, we are compelled to
seek a more favorable location for making
these goods.

"We have valuable trade marks on these
drillings and sheetings, and it would be a
pity for us to abandon that kind of work.
We can make the goods for, say about 4 1/2
cents a yard, and in the market we can get,
say, about 4 3/4 cents per yard. In the south,
with its superior natural advantages, we
could produce similar goods for about 3
cents per yard, yielding an excellent profit."

Southern Labor Is Cheaper.

Speaking of the labor element, Mr. Cull-
cock said:
"About five years ago, the last time we
compared our weavers' wages with those
of similar work in the south, I found there
were many important things discriminating
against us. Our weavers worked ten hours
a day, or sixteen hours a week, and averaged
about \$1.15 a day in wages. In the south
they worked seventy-two hours per week
and got about \$1.70 to \$1.75 a day. In other
words, the southern man made about 50
cents an hour while we paid 10 to 11. I be-
lieve that they are now running sixteen-
hours a week against our sixteen-hour
week. To offset these things, we have changed
over about one-half of our plant here to
the production of a finer class of goods,
goods with fancy weaves—in which the
price of raw cotton does not enter so much
into the cost of production that it controls
the prices. These fine goods sell higher,
and therefore allow us to pay living
wages."

First Class Labor, Too.

On the same subject, Mr. Clark says:
"The labor, while cheap, is of a very
fine class. All the female help in the mills
down there are farmers' daughters, who
are glad to work for small wages,
which seem large to them, as
they are not so accustomed
to money as we are here. The negroes do
no work in the cotton mills down there,
so the white people are quite willing to
take up that form of work. These southern
girls are strong, quick to learn and
willing to be in the way of earning some
money."

"Reports of production from good southern
mills show that the machinery, as a rule,
is run a little faster than in the north
and the goods are of excellent quality,
which is the best proof of the efficiency of
the labor in the south."

Mr. Clark was inclined to qualify con-
fident convictions of immediate mill build-
ing by the Boot Company, and said with
reference to the petition now before the
legislature:

"We ask the legislature to give us the
right to do business outside this state; that
if we should feel disposed at any future
time to make a change, we should be in a
condition to do so. We are doing business
under a special charter. Were we organ-
ized under the general laws we could do
business anywhere. We think now that it
may be expedient to change our scene for

the making of plain export goods—the kind
of goods the trademarks of which are of
such value and which at present we must
make at almost a loss, and which we can
make at a great profit in the south."

Has Seen Its Best Days.
Mr. Cullcock added that New England
had seen its best days as a manufacturing
center. Lowell had water power and that
was all. The mill and steam power
steam, however. The additional machinery
put in, Mr. Cullcock said, since the water
power was exhausted, had to be run by
coal which is brought here in sailing ves-
sels from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and
with the freight to Lowell, makes the cost
very expensive. This, with the cheap cot-
ton and cheap labor in the south, turns the
tide in favor of the south on plain goods.
Joseph S. Ludlow, agent of the Merrimac
mills, said today:

"We have as yet no site selected, but we
want to be in a position to do that sort of
thing if we find we have to. We are at
a great disadvantage here in every depart-
ment, but especially in our print work, in
consequence of the big cost of coal. Fall
River and New Bedford are growing with
steam mills because they get their coal for
less than we do. We are manufacturing
the finer grades of cloth in our mills here.
Labor is cheaper in the south; besides the
supply is greater and the hours longer,
while there is an immense capacity for the
manufacture of coarse goods."

TURNER IS SECURE.

Tennessee Democrats Have Balked
the Republicans in the Plan.
Nashville, Tenn., January 11.—(Special.)—
Today has been full of interest to those
watching the developments in the proposed
contest over the governorship. It now
looks like the democrats have the upper
hand and that their plan will go through.
Certain it is, that the democrats plan will
be successful and that Governor Turner will
hold office pending the legislation providing
a method of procedure in a case of contest.
In the event such a law is passed, he will
hold office during the investigation of the
charges of fraud, notwithstanding the fact
that on the face of the returns Evans has a
plurality of 748.

The senate substitute resolution which
provides for indefinite delay of the joint
convention to count the vote for governor
was adopted by the senate today by a strict
party vote, with the exception of Senator
Cotter, who voted with the republicans and
populists. The vote was: Ayes, 13; nays, 14.

The discussion was not concluded until 1
o'clock, the democrats insisting that the
legislature could fix any date during the
session for opening the returns and that
when opened the vote must be counted and
the speaker must announce the result.

The republicans took the position that it
was only necessary to open the returns and
publish the result and that the speaker
need not declare the result; that the general
assembly was simply there to ratify the
result. The senate resolution, after being
adopted, were sent to the house, which
began the consideration of them at 2
o'clock. The senate resolution, after being
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The next step will be the passage of the
bill prescribing a method of procedure in
cases of contest of the governor's election.
The resolution was about to be rushed
into a vote when the democrats, led by
Senator Richardson, of Dickson, from W.
T. Davis, a republican, advising him not to
pass the resolution, as it would be the time
to make something out of it.

LYNCHBURG AGITATED

By the Grand Jury Presenting About
Forty Indictments.

Lynchburg, Va., January 11.—This city
has been considerably stirred up for the
last few days by the investigations of com-
mon abuses by the grand jury. Judge
Christian, who succeeded to the bench
January 1st, seems to have been credited
with having brought about the investiga-
tion. About 150 young men of various
ages and of various professions have been
indicted by the grand jury to tell what they
knew about gambling, Sunday liquor drink-
ing and prostitution. Their testimony has re-
sulted in the indictment of about 150 men,
including nearly all the principal saloon
keepers in town, the gambling rooms and
several houses of bad repute.

LOOKOUT FOR MORE BONDS.

The Gold Reserve Down to About
Seventy-Seven Millions.

Washington, January 11.—Official treasury
advises state that \$250,000 in gold was
withdrawn at the New York subtreasury
today to meet the demand for gold for the
reduction of the gold reserve to \$75,000,000
in round figures.

Elkins Has a Walkover.

Charleston, W. Va., January 11.—All of
the senatorial candidates have withdrawn
from the field, leaving Elkins a clear road
to the United States senate. This announce-
ment has just been made and has caused
a sensation.

Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins
was nominated United States senator to-
night by the republican caucus. He had no
opposition, and was put in nomination by
State Senator N. E. Whitaker, who has
been talked of for the United States sena-
torship.

Tampa Bay Improvement.

Washington, January 11.—The report of
the corps of engineers was received at the
house today, recommending the improve-
ment of Tampa bay, Florida, from Fort
Tampa to the mouth of the bay. The report
requests an allowance of \$3,000 for the pre-
paration of the plan of improvement, in-
cluding the survey.

In Favor of New York Creditors.

Meriden, Miss., January 11.—(Special.)—
The Meriden Mercantile Company, the sec-
ond largest mercantile house in this city,
made an assignment today in favor of H.
B. Claffin and Dunham, Buckley & Co.,
New York.

An agent of these companies is in charge
of the business at present. This is the
fourth failure in this city in the past ten
days.

The Atlanta En Route to Bluefield.

Washington, January 11.—The United
States steamer Atlanta left Key West
yesterday with Bluefield as her ultimate
destination, though she is under orders
to call at ports of Honduras on her way.
There has been no change in her orders.

LIKE A RUBBER BALL

No Matter How Hard Springer Is Batted
He Always Comes Back.

AND EVERYBODY BATS HIM, TOO

Friends of the Nicaragua Canal De-
spair of Their Bill.

SILVER MEN HOLD OUT FOR TERMS

If the Administration Offers a Liberal
Compromise It Might Be Possible to
Pass Some Financial Measure.

Washington, January 11.—(Special.)—Mr.
Springer is the rubber ball of congress. It
matters not how severely he is pounded,
or how often he falls, each time he comes
up with a smiling face, a red carnation and
a basket of roseate predictions.

Though everybody else says all hopes of
the passage of a financial bill anything like
the Carlisle bill, by this congress have
passed, Springer will not admit it. He
says after allowing the feeling to settle
down he will again call up his bill in the
house—perhaps next week—and will push it
to a vote.

Though Springer says he expects to pass
the bill, no one here has any idea that he
believes anything of the kind. And indeed,
the demoralization is so complete that it
is feared this congress will do nothing what-
ever besides passing the appropriation bills.

The friends of the Nicaragua canal bill
have abandoned hope of passing that at
this session. They do not think the Morgan
bill will even get through the senate. In-
stead, they are now looking for anything that
will get through the senate. The fight over the ap-
propriation for collecting the income tax
in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill,
it seems from the present outlook, will tie
up that body for some time. Then the re-
publicans want to delay matters in the
house in order to prevent any further tam-
pering with the tariff at this session.

Senator Aldrich, the republican tariff
leader, said today that the senate would
not make any change whatever in the present
tariff laws. He added, that he did not
believe the senate would do anything ex-
cept to pass the regular appropriation bills.

How the House Views It.

In the house, however, the currency ques-
tion is coming up again and often. Yester-
day Springer spent several hours with the
opposition. Springer has led them to hope
that something will be done and the presi-
dent is trying to urge his friends in the
house to push the matter. Yesterday he
told several members that unless some-
thing was done at this session he feared he
would be forced to call an extra session of
the new congress immediately after the
fourth of March.

If the administration people would make
some concessions to the silver men it would
be possible to do something. But Springer,
after his talk with the president yesterday,
announced that he would not make any
concessions to the silver men, but would
make to the extent of silver coinage at a
ratio of 16 to 1. Of course this announce-
ment has made the silver men mad and
they will knife Springer and anything he
might propose whenever they have an op-
portunity.

As a matter of fact, congress is now divid-
ed on the same line that it was during
the first session of this congress, when the
question of repealing the Sherman law was
up. The silver men do not seem to be
strong enough to accomplish anything, but
they are just as bull-headed this time as
Mr. Cleveland over was, and they declare
that no currency bill shall pass unless it
be favorable to the white metal.

The silver men in congress are very much
encouraged at the political events which
have happened throughout the country
recently, especially because of the action
of the Wyoming legislature in turning
down Senator Carey because he has not
been friendly to silver. This action, they
say, strengthens the cause in the one place
in the west where it has been weak.

The Turning Down of Mr. Carey.

Mr. Carey's offense dates back to the
fight to repeal the Sherman law. He took
issue with the silver men in that fight, and
was severely arraigned by them for his
course. It will be remembered that Senator
Wolcott criticized him very severely at the
time. Most of that time was used by Mr.
Hill in advocacy of the amendment offered
by him yesterday giving courts of the
United States jurisdiction to test the constitu-
tionality of the tax. He said he hoped
the senate would help him out in it, and
that he would not be in the least deterred
by the action of the Wyoming legislature.

Mr. Sherman said in the main he
agreed with the New York senator in
regard to the tax, but he held that a re-
peal of the law would be a great step
toward the revenue measure the senate
had no power to originate.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Dubois,
republican, of Idaho; Mr. Quay, republi-
can, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Mitchell, re-
publican, of Oregon.

A motion by Mr. Quay to postpone the
further consideration of the bill and amend-
ment till the first Monday in February re-
ceived one vote (his own) in its favor and
4 against it.

An appeal from this was taken by Mr.
Hill and at that stage of the proceedings
the whole matter went over till tomorrow.
Two of the calendar bills were introduced,
one by Mr. Vest and one by Mr. McPherson,
the latter authorizing the sale of bonds.

The salient points of the bill of Mr. Vest
are these: It makes no reference to the
refunding of the greenbacks, provides for
the redemption of the greenbacks in gold,
at the rate of 16 to 1, and provides for the
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AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOSTER MEDICINE CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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F. Butler, the prominent business man
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ane, has not yet returned. His going

Snow Storm in Italy.
Naples, January 11.—A violent wind and
storm swept over Foggia, on the great
of Apulia, today. Six houses col-
lapsed. Eight persons were killed and
many others injured.

The Sunday showing law is to be tested in Paducah, Ky., where a barber has been arrested for opening his shop on Sunday.

North Carolina has started the new year badly. They have had two lynchings there already.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1895.

An Extra Session Necessary.

It seems certain that the democratic boobies and incapables will be unable to accomplish anything in the way of financial reform, and that the president will have to call the republican congress in extra session. Even if the house were able to agree to any measure of reform promising temporary relief it would be blocked in the senate. There is no hope, however, that the house can agree to anything. The successful repudiation of the democratic platform, which was accomplished when the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was unconditionally repealed, seems to have paralyzed the energies of the most enthusiastic democrats in that body.

An extra session being a foregone conclusion, therefore, it is a pity that it cannot be held at once, to the end that a remedy of some sort may be put into operation at once. At the very least the republican party will be compelled to develop its policy somewhat earlier than it usually does, and then the country will know where to expect from it. The most that we can hope for under the circumstances is that the organization, true to its record, will demonstrate that its energy and activity are worse for the people than the incapacity displayed by the democrats.

There is little reason to doubt that the leaders of the republican party are still owned by the money power. They are responsible for the demonetization of silver and for every piece of legislation looking to the contraction of the currency and the cutting off of the money supply. It is probable that they have suddenly become honest, or that they lean more sympathetically towards the people? We do not think so. Nevertheless, if the republicans have a remedy that will relieve the people, let them come forward and propose it and put it in operation. The business interests of the country cannot possibly be worse after their experience with the results of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. But it is proper that the republicans should be allowed to show what they can do. The people have kicked the democratic congress out and elected republicans to carry on their legislation. The president should, therefore, give the republicans the earliest opportunity to apply their remedies.

This much is certain, even before the republican congress assembles—namely, that no matter what measure of financial relief the leaders may introduce, none can pass that does not provide for the coinage of silver. In the next senate there will be five republicans who will place silver above their party, and they will not respond to any party demand for their vote in favor of any measure that fails to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver.

What chance such a measure would have at the white house we cannot say. It would probably meet with a prompt veto, unless the condition of the country has convinced Mr. Cleveland that his financial views are not infallible. But any measure that does not provide for silver coinage will have less chance in the next congress than it has in the present body of boobies and incapables. The situation, in brief, is this: The silver men will be stronger in the republican congress than they are in this, owing to accessions in the senate. They will be strong enough to control legislation, and they will employ that power in the interests of the people.

But no matter what the republican congress can do or may do, it is the duty of the president to call it together so that it will assemble immediately after the adjournment of the present congress of incapables, with its manifestations of paresis and boobyism. The republican congress may be able to do something. It can do no worse than the present congress has done. It may do a great deal better.

It is certain that the people do not expect the republican congress to give them any substantial financial relief, and if any relief should come from that direction it would come in the nature of an agreeable surprise. Anything is better than the present condition.

A Step Well Taken.

Governor Atkinson cannot be too warmly commended for the stand he has taken in the effort to bring to justice the Jasper county lynchers.

There is not a more outrageous case of mob violence on record than that to which the governor has officially called the attention of Judge Hart, who has ordered a special term of the court for the purpose of endeavoring to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The Jasper county lynching was absolutely execrable. The victim was literally dragged from the court by a

mob after he had been sentenced to death, and the crime for which he was brought to immediate trial would have been expiated on the gallows, and the good name of the county saved, if mob violence had not outraged the law.

It now remains to be seen whether the grand jury of Jasper county will go vigorously to work to punish the men who are guilty of this crime against the state and this violation of the good name and record of Jasper county. The governor has taken vigorous steps in the matter and has requested the attorney general of the state to assist the solicitor general in the prosecution. The reply of Judge Hart to the governor's letter is eminently satisfactory and reflects credit on this sterling officer, whose recent promotion to the bench evoked such hearty approval from all parts of the state. There is not an abler nor a more conscientious judge than Judge John C. Hart, and the vigor with which he has gone at the work of ferreting out the offenders in this case is characteristic of the man.

Now, that the governor and the judge have taken active steps in the matter, let the grand jury of Jasper county and the good people of that county do their duty and make an example of these lynchers, whose conduct should be rebuked by every law-abiding citizen in this state. They should be brought to justice and be made to serve as an example to demonstrate to other mobs that the courts of Georgia shall at least be inviolable against such barbarous attacks.

We congratulate the governor for the step he has taken; we congratulate the brave Judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, and we hope to be able to congratulate the grand jury and the good people of Jasper county that the efforts in behalf of the defense of the sanctity of our courts shall not be unavailing.

A Defect in Our System.
One of the greatest defects in our system of government is the failure of its framers to make provision for carrying out the will of the people without unnecessary delay.

In England, when the administration is defeated, it retires from office, and a new administration at once proceeds to execute the will of the majority. But in this country it is possible for an administration to successfully oppose the wishes of the majority for at least two years. In the recent general elections the people, by an overwhelming vote, condemned the policy of the present administration and demanded a change. Yet, under our system, the old congress continues to do business at the same old stand, while the same administration officials are in charge. Not until March will the new congress have any power, and if an extra session is not called it will not get to work until next December—more than a year after it was elected.

We cannot very well reduce the presidential term to two years, for it is already short enough, but it would be a good thing to amend our constitution so as to bring a new congress on deck as soon as elected.

As matters now stand the members of the present congress who were defeated in November will be able, if so disposed, to do considerable mischief until March, and thus hamper and throw obstacles in the way of their successors, who really represent the people, while the holding over members most assiduously represent nothing but themselves and a repudiated minority. In an editorial somewhere on this line The Charlotte Observer says:

Extra sessions are not bad things. If Mr. Cleveland had convened the fifty-third congress the day he was inaugurated and when the members of that congress were fresh from their elections and eager to do work, something substantial would doubtless have been accomplished and in a reasonable time. The panic might have been prevented and the better tariff bill been in full operation a year ago. Too much time elapses between the election of a congress and its first sitting—full thirteen months. The members of the congress are elected for a year, and it is not until the first of December that they begin to do their work. In the present instance the easy and natural solution of the difficulties which the tariff bill has been in full operation a year ago. Too much time elapses between the election of a congress and its first sitting—full thirteen months. The members of the congress are elected for a year, and it is not until the first of December that they begin to do their work. In the present instance the easy and natural solution of the difficulties which the tariff bill has been in full operation a year ago.

This is exactly right, as the constitution now stands, but it would be better to amend it and provide that the active life of a new congress shall begin immediately after its election.

A Timely Book.

The Century Company has just published a handsome and interesting volume entitled "Municipal Government in Great Britain," by Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews.

The author states in his preface that students of the municipal problem will find that Europe affords a simpler and a more satisfactory field of inquiry than the United States, because in Europe each country has worked out for itself, or borrowed from a neighboring country, a practicable system of municipal organization, and the system is strong enough and elastic enough to endure the double test of a marvelous new growth of city population and a fast increasing list of administrative undertakings. In American municipalities there is less logical system and guiding principle than will be found in Europe, and we make so many capricious changes that our people have formed no definite municipal ideas, and they, therefore, proceed haltingly in the work of reform. We make such frequent and arbitrary changes that the work has not been learned what the world regards as a sound municipal constitution, nor have we decided to what positive tasks and public services a municipal government may wisely apply itself.

Dr. Shaw's idea is that we should gain all possible enlightenment from the experience of others who have been dealing with kindred problems and have found solutions that are satisfactory under their own circumstances. The present volume gives such an account of the working of municipal institutions in Great Britain as will supply the information most needed by American readers, and a second volume will treat of mu-

nicipal government in the chief countries of continental Europe.

The book now before us contains the following chapters: "The Growth and Problems of Modern Cities," "The Rise of British Towns, the Reform Acts and the Municipal Codes," "The British System in Operation," "A Study of Glasgow," "Manchester's Municipal Activities," "Birmingham: Its Civic Life and Expansion," "Social Activities of British Towns," "The Government of London," "Metropolitan Tasks and Problems," "The Appendices contain 'The English Municipal Code,' 'The London (Progressive) Platform' and 'The Unification of London.'"

It would profit every reader of The Constitution who feels any interest in municipal matters to get this book and study it. The government of a British city may not be in all respects just what an American city needs, but it will help us to study the methods of older communities in dealing with local taxation, police and sanitary matters, relief of the poor, control of the liquor traffic, water, park, paving, lighting, transportation and tenement systems and other questions which enter into the active life of a city. Dr. Shaw's thoughtful and timely work contains so much that is suggestive and valuable that it will be a daily welcomed, just now, when in our largest and smallest cities municipal problems are commanding more attention than usual. It is a book that can be utilized by municipal reformers everywhere.

The Policy of France.

Congressman Hendrix, of Brooklyn, who is a gold monometallist, made a speech against the Carlisle bill the other day in which he inadvertently used an argument that has often been advanced by the democrats. He thus described the redemption policy of the Bank of France:

If you go to the Bank of France and ask to have a note of that bank cashed, if it is of small amount and you are an American traveler, they will be very glad, indeed, to hand over the counter the few napoleons which you require, but if you send in a large amount of notes and ask for gold they will simply tell you that the rules of the Bank of France forbid them to give you more than 5 per cent of the amount in gold, and they will pay you the rest in silver. The Bank of France and the Bank of Germany both become great bullion dealers under that system, while the treasury of the United States, a great, free-handed country, shovels it out to anybody who comes along with a demand note.

Mr. Hendrix—No, sir; it does not impair the credit of the bank. Mr. Hendrix—Then would the credit of the bank be impaired if the secretary of the treasury should exercise his discretion and pay silver instead of gold when gentlemen come trying to deplete the treasury of its gold?

Mr. Hendrix—I think it would, sir; very greatly at this time.

Mr. Hendrix—Why? France is a great country because of the general distrust of the ability of the United States government to make a gold payment in response to a demand upon it. This statement attracts the attention of the Springfield Republican, a paper whose editor has been known to be unable to recognize a financial truth when it meets it in the road. This is not due to his lack of intelligence, but to the overpowering pressure of his environment. He believes that gold has intrinsic value, and he thinks it is the duty of a government to maintain "parity" between its various forms of currency. There are symptoms, nevertheless, that the editor is beginning to perceive dimly that party cannot be long maintained when the government permits its creditors to discriminate against all forms of currency except that which is most valuable in other countries. Commenting on the colloquy which we have quoted, The Republican says:

France is a country of much smaller population than the United States, has nearly \$500,000,000 of legal tender silver dollar, against some \$500,000,000 in the United States. It was coined at the rate of 15 to 1 and hence is so much depreciated as to be worth gold at our silver money. But it appears to be unnecessary for the bank of France to redeem its notes entirely, or in anything but depreciated currency. Each has the same amount of labor. Ask each how his loss will now compare in value with his loss in 1872. Ask each one how he figures on the difference in the value of his land then and now. Each will tell you that in twenty-two years he has been so hit by legislation that now he is so weak in his reserves and distrust has been awakened. We should not see a premium on gold appear as a result of this change in redemption policy at such a time. The silverer and short-sighted course of the New York legislature, if it may force the government in the end to adopt so risky a plan as an alternative to the immediate danger of the entire disappearance of the treasury gold. The Republican should bear in mind that the government never did surrender its discretion until August, 1892, and there was never any hint that such a surrender would be made until Charles Foster announced it at a bankers' banquet in New York city in November, 1891. When John Sherman was secretary he redeemed gold certificates with silver, and gave silver certificates for deposits of gold. Goldbugs as he has never permitted any creditor of the government to discriminate between gold and silver coin.

When Mr. Carlisle took charge of the treasury he announced to the New York bankers that the notes of 1890 would be redeemed in silver at the pleasure of the government. The banks, blind as bats to everything except their own greed, made a great outcry and appealed to Mr. Cleveland, who caused it to be announced that the notes would be redeemed in gold. From that moment the silver men began to be "bought" by reason and common sense have been banished from the management of the treasury.

As to redeeming the notes in silver at this time, or changing the future policy announced by Mr. Cleveland, that is a horse of another color. There is

no silver on hand to redeem the notes, because the terms of the law have not been complied with. The silver with which the notes should be redeemed has been, contrary to the express mandate of the Sherman act, left in the form of bullion, and in that shape it is worth no money to the treasury or to the people for monetary purposes than pig iron.

We trust The Republican admires the policy that has wrecked the prosperity of the country. It is purely monometallism in its conception and execution. The light will shine for the sailors lost. The light will shine for the sailors lost. We'll get to the end bimbley!

Give Us Fast Mails.

When the postal mail service was under discussion in the house the other day a letter was read from Editor Rosewater, of The Omaha Bee, opposing the fast mail service which leaves Chicago on its westward flight at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Editor Rosewater made the point that this system brought the Chicago papers into Omaha before his own paper could get its circulation so much that it is suggestive and valuable that it will be a daily welcomed, just now, when in our largest and smallest cities municipal problems are commanding more attention than usual. It is a book that can be utilized by municipal reformers everywhere.

The Constitution is an earnest advocate of the extension of the fast mail service. We want to see the Chicago papers sold on our streets on the day of their publication, if possible, and we want the other outside papers to get here as soon as possible. Our people will get numerous benefits from fast mails. Letters, as well as papers, will be rushed through, business will be stimulated and distant sections will be brought into closer relations.

The Cause of Low Prices.
The New Orleans Picayune thinks that the newspapers and the conventions which have discussed the question have made a mistake in admitting that cotton has fallen in price because of overproduction. Our contemporary says: "If comparison be made between September 1, 1894, and September 1, 1895, we find that the visible supply of cotton at the former date was 2,065,544 bales, and at the latter 1,722,756, a difference of only 232,788 bales or barely 12 per cent. During the same time the increased consumption was 2,000,000 bales a year, or 25 per cent—twice as great as the increase in the visible supply—and yet the price of the staple shrunk \$20 a bale. The increase in the visible supply does not seem to afford any sufficient explanation of this rapid decline.

On September 1, 1895, silver stood at 99 1/2 per ounce in London, and on the same day eleven years later it was 30.5-160 per ounce, a decrease of exactly 60 per cent. This is not due to the fact that silver is taken place in the price of cotton. The latter staple has not gone down quite as much, but this is probably due to other causes, but the two things are connected in the same proportion, as well as other products like grain, as to suggest some connection.

The Picayune might have gone farther and asserted a fact that the decline in price has kept pace with the decline in silver and is caused by the legislation against silver. A recent writer thus summarizes the result:

This silver has by legislation been reduced from \$1.22 per ounce, in 1872, to 50 cents per ounce in 1894. Cotton has been forced from 18 cents per pound in 1872, to 5 cents per pound in 1894. Gold has been forced from 150 cents per ounce in 1872, to 100 cents per ounce in 1894. Hence is so much depreciated as to be worth gold at our silver money. But it appears to be unnecessary for the bank of France to redeem its notes entirely, or in anything but depreciated currency. Each has the same amount of labor. Ask each how his loss will now compare in value with his loss in 1872. Ask each one how he figures on the difference in the value of his land then and now. Each will tell you that in twenty-two years he has been so hit by legislation that now he is so weak in his reserves and distrust has been awakened. We should not see a premium on gold appear as a result of this change in redemption policy at such a time. The silverer and short-sighted course of the New York legislature, if it may force the government in the end to adopt so risky a plan as an alternative to the immediate danger of the entire disappearance of the treasury gold. The Republican should bear in mind that the government never did surrender its discretion until August, 1892, and there was never any hint that such a surrender would be made until Charles Foster announced it at a bankers' banquet in New York city in November, 1891. When John Sherman was secretary he redeemed gold certificates with silver, and gave silver certificates for deposits of gold. Goldbugs as he has never permitted any creditor of the government to discriminate between gold and silver coin.

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probe its police department to the bottom; and it will not be very long, we are satisfied, before the Captain Dreyfus will be found whose club can be broken and whose buttons and stripes can be cut off after the French style. This is Atlanta's way. It will 'match' any town or city in the land or in any other land in any way; except some cities, such as Birmingham or Montgomery or some other far away place, in the way of crying hard times and going about with a howl, selling all the time that something very distressing is bound to happen."

A New Orleans paper in one day's issue mentions the arrival of seventy-five Iowa settlers in an Arkansas colony, fifty-two Belgians to form a farming colony in Bolivar county, Miss., at the location of a New York colony in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, and the probability that 10,000 people from Iowa will remove to Texas during the next five months.

The New York Recorder says: "A remarkable woman is Blanche Leon, who lives with her four children in dirty, ill-furnished rooms at 161 East Ninety-ninth street. As a mother, Mrs. Leon claims distinction. Though only forty-three children, of whom seven are now living. She is the wife of Joseph Leon Navachelski, a Russian of the 'old school.' She was born near Madrid, in Spain, and at thirteen married Leon. She joined his company and was the original human 'cannon ball.' She went under the name of Blanche Sullivan and was nightly shot from a cannon."

MISS DORTCH'S APPOINTMENT.

Savannah Press: The Savannah Press must congratulate Miss Ellen Dortch upon her appointment as assistant state librarian. Not only Miss Dortch, but Governor Atkinson, Captain John Milledge and the people of Georgia are to be congratulated. There is no reason why the assistant in the state library should not be a lady. North and south it is found that women excel in this kind of work. The training schools in New York state where they are drilled in the duties of such positions. The Press believes Miss Dortch will give satisfaction.

Elberton Star: It is somewhat of an innovation in Georgia for a woman to hold a salaried official position under the state government, but it is in thorough keeping with the trend of the times and the government will never reproach or criticize upon the selection of an assistant librarian, at least by the governor makers of Georgia—the brethren and sisters of the press.

Bruswick Times: An exchange says the only objection to the people have to the appointment of Miss Ellen Dortch as assistant state librarian is the loss of her diamond-tipped pen to the profession. Miss Ellen Dortch is a woman of profession, and, bless my soul, they lynched him!

The Madisonian: The appointment of Miss Ellen Dortch as assistant state librarian is meeting with very general approval.

WAY DOWN SOUTH.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Three facts that bear on manufacturing development of the south were told in our news columns yesterday. One was the fact that Augusta, Ga. in spite of the depression, paid last year in dividends \$200,000. The dividends paid by other manufacturing concerns in Augusta would be much higher. It is not mentioned in our dispatches, but it is nevertheless true, that these establishments paid out last year about \$2,000,000 in wages. This one mill is richer in the amount of money, if not quite, \$2,500,000 per annum by reason of its investments in manufactures. The fact that one county in the south is richer in the amount of money, if not quite, \$2,500,000 per annum by reason of its investments in manufactures. The fact that one county in the south is richer in the amount of money, if not quite, \$2,500,000 per annum by reason of its investments in manufactures.

Dawson News: The day is fast approaching when the south will become the center and center of the cotton manufacturing industries of the world. With the raw material at our doors and the transportation facilities that Dawson enjoys, there is no reason why we should not have a cotton mill in operation before another twelve months. At present we seem to be too slow to feel the effects of the pay roll. Let us have more mills and more pay rolls!

Calhoun Times: Several farmers from the north recently bought farms in Georgia, and others are preparing to follow their example.

THE EXPOSITION.

Elberton Star: The ladies of Elberton and Elbert county are becoming more and more interested in the Cotton States and International Exposition. The matter is being agitated by several of our public-spirited women and success is sure to follow. An exhibit, such as the women of Elbert county can make, should be a fall to attract favorable notice at the exposition.

Telfair Enterprise: The International Exposition to be held in Atlanta this year is getting to be an enormous affair. Atlanta is a great city; she never fails. Augusta Herald: The Atlanta Constitution asks, "What shall we do with Japan?" Put her in the Cotton States exposition, man!

Madison Advertiser: Great changes are going on at Atlanta's exposition grounds. The rapid progress is being made in every department.

GEORGIA NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The Daily Tribune is the fourth evening newspaper for Augusta. Augusta is a lively, progressive town.

Judge Newsum is contributing some of his Atlanta letters to The Corbett Sentinel.

In the current issue of The Telfair Enterprise Mr. John T. King publishes his valdictory and commendation of Wright assume control of the paper.

The editor of The Douglasville News South says that "we hope to set off during 1895 more than we did during 1894. Will you help us in our honest endeavors?"

The Eastman Times-Journal has changed its type of publication and now appears as a five-column, eight-page paper.

The Milton Enterprise has entered upon its third year, with good prospects of success.

Mr. George D. Rucker has been succeeded as editor of The Lawrenceville News by J. S. Mills.

LIVELY GEORGIA EDITORS.
This one is from The Dalton Citizen: "Haven't you got this book in reading blind?" asked a cheerful old man of Sam Farnsworth the other day.

"What do you mean?" asked Sam. "I said, 'ginned the cotton.' Is he went out."

The Rome Hustler has this one: "One old Domie here's nest in the wood-pile worth three times the negroes pickin' cotton, better than the 'dem' party has already given us the 'dem' party."

The Dalton Citizen is of this opinion: "A razor back sow in the pen is worth three times the negroes pickin' cotton, better than the 'dem' party has already given us the 'dem' party."

This is good advice from The Rome Tribune: "If a frugal impulse dictates that you raise something for a rainy day, don't preach that spirit, but forthwith raise an umbrella and keep it hoisted."

Here is another pointer from The Rome Tribune: "We know a man who is not in straitened circumstances and who wants to be a horse and a humbug."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

We'll Get There!
Though the night be dark and the road be long,
We'll get to the end bimbley!
We'll rest in vales where the roses throng,
And the birds will break into sweetest song—
We'll get to the end bimbley!

Though the storm may rave and the ship be tossed,
We'll get to the end bimbley!
The rougher sea will be safely crossed—
The light will shine for the sailors lost—
We'll get to the end bimbley!

The Sun Total.
Subscriber—If I like to know what this here congress has done?
Editor—If I am not mistaken, it adjourned once.

Perhaps the fellow who looted the Dakota treasury has gone to the relief of the Nebraska sufferers?

"O. E. S.," Who wrote the line, "There's music in all things?"
Byron, but that was before the days of the amateur cornetist and the boarding house piano.

Poetry and Pay.
"Love is tapping at my door."
Wrote the poet well content.
Said the wife: "You're wrong once more,
That's the landlord for the rent!"

Rudyard Kipling gets 13 cents a word for his work; and Rudyard has a horse sense, is working night and day.

That Accounted for It.
Office Critic—I don't see anything at all in this poem of Jones'.
Editor—Of course not. I took the stamps out.

The record of our present congressmen is \$5,000 a year each.
An exchange says that "a Mississippi man can play on three accordions at once." And yet, some of our northern congressmen are writing vigorous protests against lynch law in the south.

Look Him At His Word.
"Queer people, this," said the rural editor.
"In what way?"
"Can't understand English. Merely advised them to give the new mayor plenty of rope, and, bless my soul, they lynched him!"

There is a fast time had in Savannah, and the citizens have set their watches thirty minutes ahead of the trains.

Let Her Roll!
Jeet let the weather have its way.
An' Georgia won't be vexed
Long as she has a snow one day
An' vields the rest!"

In the current issue of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly there is an article on "Railway Reorganization in the South," from the pen of Remsen Crawford. It shows what has been done in the matter of the reorganization of the railroads of the south, and the railway properties, and is a valuable contribution to the railway literature of the day. Mr. Crawford has fully covered the subject, which is of national interest.

SOME GEORGIA NOTES.

One day recently Savannah lost in time, in round numbers, thirty minutes. The city adopted fast time instead of slow time, and showed up the hands of the clock on the municipal edifice. The Augusta Herald learns from a gentleman just from the Forest City that there are thousands of people in Savannah who can't understand the word "railroad." The gentleman in question is a native of the north, and he is a little slow in the matter of the word. The Forest City is a little slow in the matter of the word. The Forest City is a little slow in the matter of the word.

Dr. Frank Holland, the well-known dentist, tells a good story on Colonel Paul Jones, of the California coast. He is a lawyer, Colonel Paul Jones, of the California coast. He is a lawyer, Colonel Paul Jones, of the California coast. He is a lawyer, Colonel Paul Jones, of the California coast.

for which he was attorney, to spend a day firing on the feathery tribe. They found many birds from the very start, but some, who violently protested against their hunting and their farms, which were posted according to law against trespassers, tried to get away. The birds were plentiful there and the sport was fine. But the farmers said they would have them arrested if they continued to trespass. The owners of the land, armed with rifles, swore they would follow the Atlanta birds until they were out of the plantation and would not let them get away. While they were retreating from the premises the dogs came to a dead end on a covey of birds.

"Precious me," said Colonel Calhoun. "If we could only get those birds on the right of way of the railroad over the fence they would be fixed, for once. They would be fixed for the railroad, and the dogs were well trained and were quickly clucked to and bidden to move up slowly. The birds ran freely and were soon behind the fence and

WILL COME TODAY.

The Contributions for the Georgia Train for Nebraska Sufferers

WILL BEGIN TO REACH THE CITY

The Train is to Go on the 15th—A Telegram Shows the Extent of the Need Out There.

Today the contributions for Nebraska will begin to arrive.

Under the schedule fixed by Governor Northern the Georgia train is to leave Atlanta on the 15th. The cars will, in all probability, reach here today or Monday at the earliest, and the indications are that Georgia's response will be a liberal one.

Governor Northern has been entering in his work, and Georgia's contribution is due to his activity. If there is in the state any persons able to contribute who have not already done so, it is to be hoped that they will send the contributions at once. They should be directed to the Georgia Relief Association.

A Telegram from Mr. Edmonds.

Mr. Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, who has been active in this work, telegraphs to Governor Northern yesterday as follows:

"Baltimore, Md., January 11.—Hon. W. J. Northern: I send you the following to show to the Atlanta people the need of help in Nebraska."

The Christian Herald, Rev. Dr. Talmage, editor, writes me: "Letters received by The Christian Herald from fully 200 points in Nebraska and Kansas show that a large portion of the population of the entire western line of counties in both states are afflicted. Continue drought, especially in western Nebraska, has led to the condition of the farmers to one of abject poverty, and we are sure that many hundreds of families, indeed, probably thousands, are at this time on the verge of starvation. They are largely destitute of food and clothing, and have no means whatever of preparing for next spring's crops."

"John D. Wier, of North Platte, Neb., writes: 'I hear of many cases of suffering in our county as well as in all the other counties of western Nebraska. Hundreds of families in this section are about on the verge of starvation, and it helps does not come very soon I do not know what the people will do. Our people need food most, and would be very thankful for anything that the south can send. It is estimated that there are 50,000 needy people in western Nebraska. Our people are doing all they can, but cannot meet the demands made upon them. We thank the generous south for all they send us in this time of need. The picture of suffering in our section is a dark one, but it is not overdrawn.'"

"Very truly yours,"

"RICHARD H. EDMONDS."

AUGUSTA'S CAR IS COMING.

It is Filled with Flour, Corn, Sausage, Crackers and Other Provisions.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.—(Special.)—Augusta's car of corn and provisions for Nebraska sufferers, which was ordered for Atlanta over the Port Royal and Western Carolina and Seaboard Air-Line. A photograph of the car was taken by Mr. H. H. Hall, of the side of the car is covered with placards. The top sign reads: "January 10th.—Official mean temperature for past four days 49 degrees; for five days 48 degrees; for six days 47 degrees; for seven days 46 degrees; for eight days 45 degrees; for nine days 44 degrees; for ten days 43 degrees; for eleven days 42 degrees; for twelve days 41 degrees; for thirteen days 40 degrees; for fourteen days 39 degrees; for fifteen days 38 degrees; for sixteen days 37 degrees; for seventeen days 36 degrees; for eighteen days 35 degrees; for nineteen days 34 degrees; for twenty days 33 degrees; for twenty-one days 32 degrees; for twenty-two days 31 degrees; for twenty-three days 30 degrees; for twenty-four days 29 degrees; for twenty-five days 28 degrees; for twenty-six days 27 degrees; for twenty-seven days 26 degrees; for twenty-eight days 25 degrees; for twenty-nine days 24 degrees; for thirty days 23 degrees; for thirty-one days 22 degrees; for thirty-two days 21 degrees; for thirty-three days 20 degrees; for thirty-four days 19 degrees; for thirty-five days 18 degrees; for thirty-six days 17 degrees; for thirty-seven days 16 degrees; for thirty-eight days 15 degrees; for thirty-nine days 14 degrees; for forty days 13 degrees; for forty-one days 12 degrees; for forty-two days 11 degrees; for forty-three days 10 degrees; for forty-four days 9 degrees; for forty-five days 8 degrees; for forty-six days 7 degrees; for forty-seven days 6 degrees; for forty-eight days 5 degrees; for forty-nine days 4 degrees; for fifty days 3 degrees; for fifty-one days 2 degrees; for fifty-two days 1 degree; for fifty-three days 0 degrees; for fifty-four days -1 degrees; for fifty-five days -2 degrees; for fifty-six days -3 degrees; for fifty-seven days -4 degrees; for fifty-eight days -5 degrees; for fifty-nine days -6 degrees; for sixty days -7 degrees; for sixty-one days -8 degrees; for sixty-two days -9 degrees; for sixty-three days -10 degrees; for sixty-four days -11 degrees; for sixty-five days -12 degrees; for sixty-six days -13 degrees; for sixty-seven days -14 degrees; for sixty-eight days -15 degrees; for sixty-nine days -16 degrees; for seventy days -17 degrees; for seventy-one days -18 degrees; for seventy-two days -19 degrees; for seventy-three days -20 degrees; for seventy-four days -21 degrees; for seventy-five days -22 degrees; for seventy-six days -23 degrees; for seventy-seven days -24 degrees; for seventy-eight days -25 degrees; for seventy-nine days -26 degrees; for eighty days -27 degrees; for eighty-one days -28 degrees; for eighty-two days -29 degrees; for eighty-three days -30 degrees; for eighty-four days -31 degrees; for eighty-five days -32 degrees; for eighty-six days -33 degrees; for eighty-seven days -34 degrees; for eighty-eight days -35 degrees; for eighty-nine days -36 degrees; for ninety days -37 degrees; for ninety-one days -38 degrees; for ninety-two days -39 degrees; for ninety-three days -40 degrees; for ninety-four days -41 degrees; for ninety-five days -42 degrees; for ninety-six days -43 degrees; for ninety-seven days -44 degrees; for ninety-eight days -45 degrees; for ninety-nine days -46 degrees; for one hundred days -47 degrees; for one hundred and one days -48 degrees; for one hundred and two days -49 degrees; for one hundred and three days -50 degrees; for one hundred and four days -51 degrees; for one hundred and five days -52 degrees; for one hundred and six days -53 degrees; for one hundred and seven days -54 degrees; for one hundred and eight days -55 degrees; for one hundred and nine days -56 degrees; for one hundred and ten days -57 degrees; for one hundred and eleven days -58 degrees; for one hundred and twelve days -59 degrees; for one hundred and thirteen days -60 degrees; for one hundred and fourteen days -61 degrees; for one hundred and fifteen days -62 degrees; for one hundred and sixteen days -63 degrees; for one hundred and seventeen days -64 degrees; for one hundred and eighteen days -65 degrees; for one hundred and nineteen days -66 degrees; for one hundred and twenty days -67 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-one days -68 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-two days -69 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-three days -70 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-four days -71 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-five days -72 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-six days -73 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-seven days -74 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-eight days -75 degrees; for one hundred and twenty-nine days -76 degrees; for one hundred and thirty days -77 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-one days -78 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-two days -79 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-three days -80 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-four days -81 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-five days -82 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-six days -83 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-seven days -84 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-eight days -85 degrees; for one hundred and thirty-nine days -86 degrees; for one hundred and forty days -87 degrees; for one hundred and forty-one days -88 degrees; for one hundred and forty-two days -89 degrees; for one hundred and forty-three days -90 degrees; for one hundred and forty-four days -91 degrees; for one hundred and forty-five days -92 degrees; for one hundred and forty-six days -93 degrees; for one hundred and forty-seven days -94 degrees; for one hundred and forty-eight days -95 degrees; for one hundred and forty-nine days -96 degrees; for one hundred and fifty days -97 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-one days -98 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-two days -99 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-three days -100 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-four days -101 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-five days -102 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-six days -103 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-seven days -104 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-eight days -105 degrees; for one hundred and fifty-nine days -106 degrees; for one hundred and sixty days -107 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-one days -108 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-two days -109 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-three days -110 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-four days -111 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-five days -112 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-six days -113 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-seven days -114 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-eight days -115 degrees; for one hundred and sixty-nine days -116 degrees; for one hundred and seventy days -117 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-one days -118 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-two days -119 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-three days -120 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-four days -121 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-five days -122 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-six days -123 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-seven days -124 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-eight days -125 degrees; for one hundred and seventy-nine days -126 degrees; for one hundred and eighty days -127 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-one days -128 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-two days -129 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-three days -130 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-four days -131 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-five days -132 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-six days -133 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-seven days -134 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-eight days -135 degrees; for one hundred and eighty-nine days -136 degrees; for one hundred and ninety days -137 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-one days -138 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-two days -139 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-three days -140 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-four days -141 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-five days -142 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-six days -143 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-seven days -144 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-eight days -145 degrees; for one hundred and ninety-nine days -146 degrees; for two hundred days -147 degrees; for two hundred and one days -148 degrees; for two hundred and two days -149 degrees; for two hundred and three days -150 degrees; for two hundred and four days -151 degrees; for two hundred and five days -152 degrees; for two hundred and six days -153 degrees; for two hundred and seven days -154 degrees; for two hundred and eight days -155 degrees; for two hundred and nine days -156 degrees; for two hundred and ten days -157 degrees; for two hundred and eleven days -158 degrees; for two hundred and twelve days -159 degrees; for two hundred and thirteen days -160 degrees; for two hundred and fourteen days -161 degrees; for two hundred and fifteen days -162 degrees; for two hundred and sixteen days -163 degrees; for two hundred and seventeen days -164 degrees; for two hundred and eighteen days -165 degrees; for two hundred and nineteen days -166 degrees; for two hundred and twenty days -167 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-one days -168 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-two days -169 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-three days -170 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-four days -171 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-five days -172 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-six days -173 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-seven days -174 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-eight days -175 degrees; for two hundred and twenty-nine days -176 degrees; for two hundred and thirty days -177 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-one days -178 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-two days -179 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-three days -180 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-four days -181 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-five days -182 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-six days -183 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-seven days -184 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-eight days -185 degrees; for two hundred and thirty-nine days -186 degrees; for two hundred and forty days -187 degrees; for two hundred and forty-one days -188 degrees; for two hundred and forty-two days -189 degrees; for two hundred and forty-three days -190 degrees; for two hundred and forty-four days -191 degrees; for two hundred and forty-five days -192 degrees; for two hundred and forty-six days -193 degrees; for two hundred and forty-seven days -194 degrees; for two hundred and forty-eight days -195 degrees; for two hundred and forty-nine days -196 degrees; for two hundred and fifty days -197 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-one days -198 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-two days -199 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-three days -200 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-four days -201 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-five days -202 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-six days -203 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-seven days -204 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-eight days -205 degrees; for two hundred and fifty-nine days -206 degrees; for two hundred and sixty days -207 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-one days -208 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-two days -209 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-three days -210 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-four days -211 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-five days -212 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-six days -213 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-seven days -214 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-eight days -215 degrees; for two hundred and sixty-nine days -216 degrees; for two hundred and seventy days -217 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-one days -218 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-two days -219 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-three days -220 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-four days -221 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-five days -222 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-six days -223 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-seven days -224 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-eight days -225 degrees; for two hundred and seventy-nine days -226 degrees; for two hundred and eighty days -227 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-one days -228 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-two days -229 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-three days -230 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-four days -231 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-five days -232 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-six days -233 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-seven days -234 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-eight days -235 degrees; for two hundred and eighty-nine days -236 degrees; for two hundred and ninety days -237 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-one days -238 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-two days -239 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-three days -240 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-four days -241 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-five days -242 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-six days -243 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-seven days -244 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-eight days -245 degrees; for two hundred and ninety-nine days -246 degrees; for three hundred days -247 degrees; for three hundred and one days -248 degrees; for three hundred and two days -249 degrees; for three hundred and three days -250 degrees; for three hundred and four days -251 degrees; for three hundred and five days -252 degrees; for three hundred and six days -253 degrees; for three hundred and seven days -254 degrees; for three hundred and eight days -255 degrees; for three hundred and nine days -256 degrees; for three hundred and ten days -257 degrees; for three hundred and eleven days -258 degrees; for three hundred and twelve days -259 degrees; for three hundred and thirteen days -260 degrees; for three hundred and fourteen days -261 degrees; for three hundred and fifteen days -262 degrees; for three hundred and sixteen days -263 degrees; for three hundred and seventeen days -264 degrees; for three hundred and eighteen days -265 degrees; for three hundred and nineteen days -266 degrees; for three hundred and twenty days -267 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-one days -268 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-two days -269 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-three days -270 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-four days -271 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-five days -272 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-six days -273 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-seven days -274 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-eight days -275 degrees; for three hundred and twenty-nine days -276 degrees; for three hundred and thirty days -277 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-one days -278 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-two days -279 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-three days -280 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-four days -281 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-five days -282 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-six days -283 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-seven days -284 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-eight days -285 degrees; for three hundred and thirty-nine days -286 degrees; for three hundred and forty days -287 degrees; for three hundred and forty-one days -288 degrees; for three hundred and forty-two days -289 degrees; for three hundred and forty-three days -290 degrees; for three hundred and forty-four days -291 degrees; for three hundred and forty-five days -292 degrees; for three hundred and forty-six days -293 degrees; for three hundred and forty-seven days -294 degrees; for three hundred and forty-eight days -295 degrees; for three hundred and forty-nine days -296 degrees; for three hundred and fifty days -297 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-one days -298 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-two days -299 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-three days -300 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-four days -301 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-five days -302 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-six days -303 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-seven days -304 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-eight days -305 degrees; for three hundred and fifty-nine days -306 degrees; for three hundred and sixty days -307 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-one days -308 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-two days -309 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-three days -310 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-four days -311 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-five days -312 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-six days -313 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-seven days -314 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-eight days -315 degrees; for three hundred and sixty-nine days -316 degrees; for three hundred and seventy days -317 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-one days -318 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-two days -319 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-three days -320 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-four days -321 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-five days -322 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-six days -323 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-seven days -324 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-eight days -325 degrees; for three hundred and seventy-nine days -326 degrees; for three hundred and eighty days -327 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-one days -328 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-two days -329 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-three days -330 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-four days -331 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-five days -332 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-six days -333 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-seven days -334 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-eight days -335 degrees; for three hundred and eighty-nine days -336 degrees; for three hundred and ninety days -337 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-one days -338 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-two days -339 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-three days -340 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-four days -341 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-five days -342 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-six days -343 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-seven days -344 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-eight days -345 degrees; for three hundred and ninety-nine days -346 degrees; for four hundred days -347 degrees; for four hundred and one days -348 degrees; for four hundred and two days -349 degrees; for four hundred and three days -350 degrees; for four hundred and four days -351 degrees; for four hundred and five days -352 degrees; for four hundred and six days -353 degrees; for four hundred and seven days -354 degrees; for four hundred and eight days -355 degrees; 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THEY WILL ALL SERVE

No More of Mayor King's Committee-men Will Decline.

AERMAN HARALSON WILL NOT RESIGN

And Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Tolbert Are Now in a Very Good Humor Over What They Got.

The composition of Mayor King's committee for the year 1895 was discussed through the city hall yesterday again.

And more animated and intense than ever before was the discussion when a group of city hall officials and frequenters got together.

Many adversely criticized the mayor for the manner in which he had placed the membership of the committee, but the more the matter was discussed the more apparent it became that his course was right—that it was the course any one having political patronage to disburse would pursue.

All of who discussed the formation of the committee were not one willing to go on record as asserting that the committee were not good ones all the way through. True, some suggested changes that might have been made, but none of the suggestions carried with them any evidence that the changes would have made the committee stronger or better than they are now.

With Mayor King's friends there was every evidence of satisfaction at the composition of the committee, every one of them declaring that the making of the committee was wholly in the hands of the mayor and that he alone was responsible for the composition thereof.

"Why," said one of the city hall officials, "I was not a King man, but I had been elected mayor of Atlanta I would have done just as Mayor King has. He goes on the idea that to the victor belongs the spoils, and that is the right idea. It has made him stronger with his friends and has taught his political enemies just what kind of man he is. It has shown the people of Atlanta, too, the backbone of the man, and today Porter King is a stronger man than ever before. The people of Atlanta are that kind of people. They like a man who stands by his friends, and that is the kind of man Porter King has shown himself to be. Then, besides that, there isn't an Atlanta who can pick and choose the members of the committee on the basis of their political opinions, unless it be one of those who feel the slight, if slight it was, put on them. Take that list of committees up and give it a study and improve it if you can."

"No, the truth is," continued the gentleman, "Mayor King found in his councilmen as good material among his friends as there was among those who opposed him, and he gave out the places that way. I don't blame him, and neither does any one else. On the contrary, I approve all he did, and the more the people think the matter over the more they will approve it, too."

Mayor King yesterday recognized the receipt of Mr. Colvin's resignation as chairman of the committee on the part of Mr. Colvin, and in his letter to Mr. Colvin made plain the fact that he was not in the least perturbed by the paper with which he was sending a reply. After sending his letter to Mr. Colvin, Mayor King indited a note to Mr. Harrison, the second member of the committee on minutes, notifying him officially of Mr. Colvin's resignation or resignation, and asking him to serve the committee as chairman until the next meeting of the council, when the matter would be finally decided. A letter from Mayor King to Mr. Harrison, of the same committee, asking him to co-operate with Mr. Harrison in the discharge of the duties of the minutes committee. This will place the work of reading the minutes of the last meeting on the two gentlemen who were named with Mr. Colvin on the minutes committee until the next meeting of the council can be made for the completion of the committee.

Mr. Harrison received Mayor King's letter asking him to take charge of the minutes until the next meeting of the general council, and will do so. He does not say much about it, but what he does say shows that he is not pleased. He is not pleased, either with the idea which went out yesterday, that he was going to resign, and takes occasion to say that, as well as to say other things, remarks even more salty than those which were made for him in The Constitution yesterday morning.

"The statement in today's Constitution," said Alderman Phil H. Harrison, "was somewhat misleading, in so far as I was put in the position of resigning from any of the committee positions assigned to me. Mayor King was elected to represent the people, and propose to go ahead and serve them to the best of my ability. While I do not hesitate to say that I think the mayor has been rather unkind in his distribution of chairmanships, it is my purpose to do the best I can to serve the city. I shall not allow a personal controversy or the impression that I have been treated unjustly to interfere with my public service. It is true that I was opposed to Mr. King for mayor, and so told him, as I want Captain English to resign, I also told him that, should Captain English not be a candidate, it would give me pleasure to support him. I can see no reason why I should have taken me off the tax committee, on which I had served for two years, particularly as I was the only member left of the old tax committee. Mr. Hirsch and myself had also served for two years on the bridge committee, and while Mayor King might have had good reasons for displacing us, I regret that our efforts were not sufficient to obtain the recognition of a reassignment to the same duty, as was customary. We have, of course, hard work with the legislature and the different railroads in getting the right of way through the property for the building of the Atlanta bridge, and in that position where we had hoped to go right ahead with the work. While, of course, we will not be in a position to do the same work as we have been doing, we will, of course, do all we can to execute our duty as we believe it will best serve the public. In the matter of bridge development, Mr. Hirsch was another member of the body who indicated in yesterday's Constitution that he would throw up the sponge and give some one else a chance to conduct the only bridge over the river. A night's sleep, however, changed the current of Mr. Hirsch's thoughts, and yesterday morning he came down town thoroughly satisfied with the committee which had been given to him. He did not take him long, however, to come to the conclusion that he would tell his friends who came in that he knew a good thing when he saw it, and that he would stay right where Mayor King had placed him. He even declared that he did not care if he had been left off the finance committee and the committee on bridges."

Mr. Tolbert, too, has dropped into the ranks and is now one of the best pleased men on the committees Mayor King has made.

All of which indicates an endorsement of the work Mayor King did when he framed those committees. It's a certain thing that the members of the committee will be bound that the committee will be about the best that could have been made.

The Finance Committee Today.

The members of the finance committee will meet this afternoon in the council chamber and the meeting will be one of importance.

Mr. Inman, chairman of the committee, will be present, and desires all who want to be heard, whether members of the general council or citizens, to come in. At the meeting the chairman will announce about the amount of money it is thought the city will have to spend during the present year and will record the desires of those who make a request for money and the number of dollars wanted. The indications are that many of the requests will be cut short, and that very few, if any of them, will be granted in whole.

The Bridge Committee.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Welch, of the second, and Mr. Welch, of the fifth, all members of the bridge committee, had an informal conference yesterday relative to the work of the committee. The subject was the talk was purely informal, and of course, nothing was done except an interchange of ideas.

This morning, however, the committee will meet and take up the bridges of the city and will give each one a careful study and consideration. The problem of the Alabama street bridge, the cost of the Broad street bridge and the cost of renewing or repairing the Whitehall street bridge, the Jones avenue bridge and the Edgewood avenue bridge will be figured. City Engineer Clayton will attend the meeting and will show them what sort of structures are needed and what points are indicated. There is every reason to think that quite a delegation of west side people will appear before the committee, and that the committee will be urged to give that bridge to the city if nothing else is done.

The Sanitary Committee.

The sanitary committee will meet this morning in the council chamber and go over the request formulated Wednesday to the finance committee.

This afternoon the chairman of the committee, Mr. Campbell, and the president of the board of health, Dr. Alexander, will go before the council and make a report on the request for the appropriation desired.

The Mother of Dr. Henry L. Wilson Died at Midnight Last Night.

A might last Mrs. Mary Lumpkin Wilson, the mother of Dr. Henry L. Wilson, died at the home of her son on Peachtree street.

Her death was not unexpected. She has been in a very critical condition for two or three days past, and death has been expected at any moment. She died last midnight.

Mrs. Wilson Dead.

W. T. Wilson, of the Seventh Georgia Regiment, the figure conspicuously and bravely in the late war, died at his home in the city. The funeral announcement will be made later.

From far-off southern Africa come orders for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Destitution Among the Miners.

Columbus, O., January 11.—Governor McKinley late tonight received a telegram from Attorney Outright, of McArthur, Virginia county, which stated that the miners in that county are suffering from destitution in the Hocking valley. Mr. Outright stated that he had been unable to ascertain the full extent of the destitution, but he had learned enough to warrant the sending of another carload of shoes, clothing and provisions into the valley at once. This will be sent tomorrow.

A Gentleman who arrived here from the destitute district says he made a pretty extensive tour of the district, and that the published accounts have not been exaggerated. He says in many families there was not a shoe in the house, and hardly worn clothing enough to cover nakedness.

Three Vitriol in His Face.

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READY FOR WORK.

The Atlanta Baseball Club Has Organized and the Officers Are Busy.

The Atlanta baseball club, a member of the Southern association for '95, was organized yesterday afternoon.

The club membership is quite different from that of the past years and is composed of some of the best and most responsible gentlemen of the city. The gentlemen who are in every way qualified, financially and otherwise, to carry the game through to a most successful conclusion.

The meeting was held in one of the parlors of the Markham house, and every one of the subscribers to the stock was present. Temporary organization was secured by making Mr. M. Bickart president. The subscription paper was then presented and it was shown that every dollar of the capital stock of the club had been taken and a glance at the list of names with the amount each had contributed convinced all present that every dollar of the money was available on call.

The formation of the association was discussed and it was shown that every town in the Southern association was ready to get to work and that there were cities not included in the list asking for admission. The letters on the table of the president showed that baseball has revived in the South and the interest in the game is now greater than it has been in years. In an informal manner the situation was thoroughly discussed and plans of the future were made. Every one present, and most of them were new to the game in the city, showed quite an enthusiasm.

A resolution calling for an organization was adopted and an election of officers was entered into. It was decided to have a board of directors consisting of nine members and a president, who should be an ex-officio member of that board, the other two officers, a vice president and a secretary and treasurer, to be elected by the club.

Hon. J. H. Bickart was elected president by acclamation.

Mr. Monroe L. Bickart was elected without opposition, and Mr. J. H. Dickinson was elected secretary and treasurer by a unanimous vote of those present.

The election of the other members of the board of directors was deferred until the next meeting of the body.

A committee was appointed to secure a charter for the club, and the membership of the Southern association was granted by Mr. Nick Young, of the National League of Baseball Clubs was placed on file.

Delegates to the association meeting in Chattanooga next Monday were appointed and a committee to perfect all minor details was named by the club.

The Atlanta baseball club this year will be better and stronger than ever before. The gentlemen who have taken the stock in the club are all among the leading financial men of the city, and they say about a dollar usually goes.

Hon. J. H. Bickart, the president, is known as one of Atlanta's best and most successful and leading financiers. He is a man who takes pride in everything that carries Atlanta's good with it, and that the club under his leadership will be an excellent one is certain.

Mr. Bickart, the vice president, is one of the young men who is now working hard for Atlanta, and he is a man who will make the club a successful one, financially and otherwise, as known by all who know him.

Mr. F. Dickinson, the secretary and treasurer, is the manager of the Southern Bell Company, and is one of the best business men in the city. He is known throughout the country as a man of integrity and is a man who will make the club a successful one, financially and otherwise, as known by all who know him.

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TO RAILROAD OFFICERS.

We desire to say we have steel plates already made, which print the emblems of the different railroads entering the city.

We engrave personal cards with these emblems embossed on them at very low prices. Those who appreciate the attractiveness of an elegant engraved card will be interested in examining our samples before placing an order for personal cards. J. P. Stevens & Bro., engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

don't deceive

and for the same reason, don't allow others to deceive you—certain dealers will

"canadian club" bottles with inferior whisky—they make more money that way—ask for the genuine and be sure that you get it—come to us.

bluthenthal "b. & b." & bickart.

marietta and forsyth streets. hello! no. 378.

"four acres" is also a fine whisky.

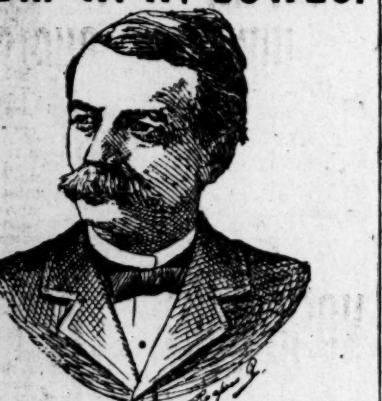
FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

POTTS - THOMPSON LIQUOR CO. WHOLESALERS AND DISTILLERS OF

Stone Mountain Corn Whisky, 7-13 Decatur Street Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

OPUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Free. M. W. W. BOWES, Atlanta, Ga. Office 105 Whitehall St.

DR. W. W. BOWES.



Southern Medical Dispensary, Rooms 307 and 308 Norcross New Block, 2-12 Marietta Street.

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotence, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, results treated successfully. Ulcers, blotches, sores or eruptions of the throat, mouth, scrofula, eruptions permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and a burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, crystals, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE the majority of all strictures permanently cured "at home." No cutting, no instruments.

VARICOCELE cured by sub-cutaneous ligation. No cutting. No bleeding. Must be cured at the Dispensary.

Years of experience, with personal care and attention given to every case. All cases benefited, the majority of all cases permanently cured. No experiments. Question lists for male and female for 2c. stamp. Book for men for 4c. in stamps. Medical correspondence is strictly confidential. Address.

DR. W. W. BOWES, 2-12 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. Hours—8 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 7 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 11 a. m.

Ocean Hotel Property, Brunswick, Ga., sells at Court-house there, February 5th, administrator's sale. Most central property in Brunswick. See legal "ad." in the Brunswick Daily Times.

R. M. Rose Company, (R. M. Rose and Randolph Rose), Wholesale Liquors, 12 Marietta St., Phone 184. Established 1867.

MOTIONS FOR THREE

Myers, Alex Carr and Jim Phillips Want New Trials.

ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE CLARK TODAY

Bailey and John Carr May Be Tried Monday—Walter Gavo Bond Yesterday Morning.

There will probably be three motions for new trials argued before Judge Richard Clark today.

The most important of these is that of W. L. J. Myers, the young man convicted of the murder of Forrest L. Crowley. Next in order is the motion for a new trial in the case of Alex Carr, convicted of the murder of Captain H. O. King. The third is a motion for new trial in the case of Jim Phillips, colored, charged with forgery, who has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

In none of the cases will there be anything sensational sprung, but formal grounds will be urged. In the Myers case Attorney Myers will simply argue the facts and will urge that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence.

Measures Arnold and Arnold will make their argument for a new trial in the Carr case on these grounds, and will also hold that the verdict was contrary to law and evidence.

In the case of Jim Phillips, who is charged with forgery, there will be an effort for a new trial. Phillips sold a lot of oats and corn to a wholesale merchant. He obtained this corn and oats on a forged order and he was tried and convicted accordingly.

Matters for Monday.

It is very likely that John Carr and E. E. Bailey, both charged with being accessories to the murder of Captain King, will be put on trial Monday. These two cases will be called and if they elect to be tried apart it is very likely that the case of Bailey will be the first taken up.

The state will try to prove that Bailey and John Carr both knew that Alex Carr was going to shoot Captain King, and that they urged him on. Witnesses will testify that Bailey urged Alex Carr to run after the shooting occurred. As to John Carr, the testimony is not so positive. He is implicated, however, under the charge.

The Grand Jury Meets Today.

Pulton county's grand jury will meet today and will dispose of several matters that have been pending for some time. It is very likely that at least one true bill will be found against Mrs. M. E. Hicken, who is charged with forgery in several instances.

The first charge was made by the Eads-Neel Clothing Company, but it fell through, as the main witness could not be secured. It is charged that Mrs. Hicken also forged checks on the Lowery Hardware Company.

Mrs. Hicken's leading counsel, J. E. Robinson, asserts that his client will easily come clear. There is now no charge against Dr. Hicken, but he refuses to sign his own bond. Suits for damages have been filed by Hicken and his wife against the Eads-Neel Company.

Court Callings.

W. J. Walpert, whose bond was forfeited Thursday in a case of larceny from the person, gave himself up yesterday morning and gave another bond. His case is set for a hearing on the 21st of this month.

The inventory taken by Receivers Grant and Haas of the Fair stock was filed yesterday with Judge Lumpkin. The amount of goods and fixtures and other assets is about \$5,000.

Ordinary Calhoun has received the bonds and commissions of all the county officers and the commissions of the newly appointed board of county medical examiners, and is ready to give them out.

The case of Rosser & Cook against the Georgia Trust and Safe Deposit Company, yesterday in Judge Lumpkin's court. The verdict was for the defendant's court.

Women can't vote in New York, but they can in Wyoming. Everywhere they vote for Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

A half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals will restore the appetite. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street.

The New Year.

Finds Hood's Sarsaparilla leading everything in the way of medicines in three important particulars, namely: Hood's Sarsaparilla has

1. The largest sale in the world. It accomplishes

2. The greatest cures in the world. It has

3. The largest laboratory in the world. What more can be said of Hood's Sarsaparilla has merit; is peculiar to itself, and

of Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. If you are sick, it is the medicine for you to take.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, cures the gums, relieves pain, cures the colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NOTICE TO TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Change of Schedule Between Atlanta and Macon—(Western System Southern Railway Company.)

Commencing Sunday, January 6, 1895, train No. 25, heretofore leaving Atlanta at 7:15 a. m. and arriving at Macon at 11:00 a. m., thus shortening the time between Atlanta and Macon. This splendid schedule, in addition to our elegant train leaving Atlanta at 4:10 p. m. and arriving at Macon at 8:00 p. m., should commend our elegant service between Atlanta and Macon to the traveling public. For further information and sleeping car reservations call at office Southern railway, Kimball house corner, or phone 12.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA, Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, including the seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent. The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 20 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Florida.

The land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and the loveliest winter resort on this continent, is reached quickest by the Central Railroad of Georgia from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville and Atlanta in Pullman's finest vestibule sleeping cars through without change. The improved double daily schedule of this line with elegant day coaches is now on sale via this line.

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A remedy that can be found in the bazaars of India, at the fairs of Russia, on the equator at Singapore, in the far north at Stockholm, under the Southern Cross of Australia, and in every city and hamlet in Europe, Canada and the United States, must possess remarkable power for the healing of the nations.

Warner's Safe Cure

Is a medicine with a history. It has revolutionized the treatment of Bright's disease, and today stands without an equal for the cure of all kidney, urinary and female diseases. The inhabitants of the civilized world say so.

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TRANQUILLIZING DRINK.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and Its Great Sale.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS THAT TESTIFY

This Splendid Remedy Should Be in the Homes of Every One in the South.

Recommends It to His Fellow Sufferers.

W. E. McCall, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had been suffering for a number of years from dyspepsia, and everything I ate seemed to turn to hot burning acid in my throat and stomach. I tried your Dyspepsia Remedy and the first dose did me more good than anything else I had found. I have gained in flesh and weigh more than I ever did before. I recommend it to my fellow sufferers as the greatest remedy on earth."

It Never Fails—Physician's Testimony.

Dr. Charles C. Ray, Atlanta, Ga., says: "It has done more for me than all the preparations I have ever used, not only in my own case, but everywhere I have tried it. It never fails."

A Violent Case of Eight Years' Standing.

Dr. Charles O. Tyner—Dear Sir: I stand here a sufferer from dyspepsia eight years in its most violent form. I became almost a wreck. Once after an attack, which had lasted two and a half days, a friend advised me to use your Dyspepsia Remedy, which has caused the disappearance of every unpleasant symptom. I heartily recommend it. J. L. JEFFERSON, Atlanta, Ga.

Changed a Burden to a Pleasure.

A lady writes: "I have been a sufferer from indigestion for years and years; everything I ate soured on my stomach and making eating a burden rather than a pleasure. I took Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, and can now enjoy what I eat as much as anybody."

"Atlanta, Ga." "MRS. W. R. MASON.

Was Not Fit for Work or Pleasure.

Charles Wallace, Atlanta, Ga., says: "For five years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind, and was not fit for work or pleasure. I tried all known remedies, consulted a number of physicians and tried their prescriptions with little or no effect. I then tried Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, and am glad indeed to testify as to its genuine merit. I am now a well man and cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from dyspepsia or kindred ailments."

All That is Claimed for It.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr., Druggist of Fayetteville, N. C., writes: "Your Dyspepsia Remedy I have tried and I find it a good medicine—all that is claimed for it. You may ship me several cases at once. The public here are becoming to realize that it has no equal."

The Only Medicine.

April 25, 1892—Mr. C. O. Tyner, Atlanta, Ga. Your Dyspepsia Remedy is the only medicine that has ever relieved me of indigestion and a heavy, sluggish feeling after eating. It is a good medicine. Albany, N. Y. JOHN WICKS.

No Remedy as Effective.

Atlanta, Ga. November 24, 1892—Dear Sir: I am a great sufferer from sick headache, and have found no remedy so effective as your Dyspepsia Remedy. If taken when the headache first begins it invariably cures. ANDY E. CALHOUN.

Excellent Advice.

Atlanta, Ga. November 24, 1892—Dear Sir: I would advise all to use your Dyspepsia Remedy who suffer from indigestion. It acts speedily and surely. Yours truly, ISHAM DANIEL.

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ARRIVE DEPART

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

From Haverhill 4:45 am To Haverhill 6:00 am

From Savannah 4:45 am To Savannah 6:00 am

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S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE SCHEDULE

Between Atlanta and New York.

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